

TURK AND GREEK.

FIERCE FIGHTING WITH VARYING SUCCESS.

Turks Driven Across the Frontier at One Point—Turkish Troops Pouring Through Miloussa Pass—The Foreign Legion to the Front—Forty Thousand Foreigners to Join Greece's Army—Greek Citizens Massacred by Turks—Greeks Capture Several Turkish Posts.

Larissa, April 22.—The latest advices as to the situation at Demasi show that on Sunday the Turks made a sortie from the town and attacked the Greek position at Boughazi pass and Sideropolouki. After severe fighting the Greeks drove the Turks back across the frontier, with a loss of five runs.

The Turks have descended from Miloussa pass on Kurierevli. The result is not yet known here.

Four hundred members of the foreign legion, including twenty-six Englishmen under Captain Birch, arrived here on Tuesday. They were received with a great demonstration, which was repeated on their departure for the front in the evening. Intense enthusiasm was caused among the Greeks when the Englishmen sang the Greek national war songs.

The Greek Evzones and a mountain battery, having ascended the mountains east of the St. George monastery, were taken by the Turks on the flank. After a severe fight, lasting many hours, the Turks, who on Monday had driven the Greeks from Mali and Larissa, brought 250 Circassian cavalry from Ellassona. This was on Tuesday. The Circassians began to extend into the plain but being raked by the Greek Colomastropas' battery and by the Evzones, they were compelled to fall back on Larissa with great loss. A portion of the fleeing Turks have recrossed the Miloussa pass toward Larissa. The Greek infantry, extending in a semi-circle from Trynavo to Karavali, and supported by artillery, all well handled, after a hard day's fighting, drove back the Turks upon Larissa. It is understood that the latter are retreating in force toward Ellassona.

The estimation in which the Turks are held is shown by the stampede of the whole population on the frontier. The villages and roads to Larissa are literally blocked with fugitives, herds of cattle, horses and donkeys, women and children on foot, old women carrying chairs, beds and household gear on their backs, on donkeys, in ox wagons and in every conceivable sort of vehicle. The scene is heart rending and reminds one of Pliny's description of the flight from Pompeii after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Larissa is overcrowded. Food is scarce; the hospitals are full and there is an urgent appeal for nurses and surgical assistance. The wounded are arriving hourly and all the surgical operations must be performed without chloroform, as there is none to be had.

6 p. m. Chief Davellis and the survivors of his band of irregulars have returned here from their raid into Macedonia.

Athens, April 22.—A dispatch received here from Arta today, announces that Major Sento, with two squadrons of cavalry, has captured three villages which were occupied by two Turkish battalions. A third squadron of cavalry has occupied Fort Salagova, on the Gulf of Arta. The Turkish troops who are leaving three cannon and a quantity of dynamite in the hands of the Greeks.

Miloussa Pass, April 22.—11 a. m.—The correspondent of the Associated Press as this dispatch is sent, is at a high point of the Miloussa pass with the Turkish general staff watching the advance of the Turkish troops who are being rapidly pushed through the pass to the plains in front of Trynavo. Throughout yesterday afternoon an artillery duel between the Turks and the Greeks proceeded at a distance of two miles. Meanwhile Greek reinforcements had been pouring over the bridge beyond the side of the river. The Greeks carried several Greek positions on the heights above Trynavo, but the town and a small hill on this side were still in the hands of the Greeks. Edham Pasha the Turkish commander-in-chief, continues to show great military talent and his plan of attack was successful. Yesterday's advance of the Turkish troops across the plain was a splendid spectacle. At our feet was the road into Greece which winds away from the mountains and from the mountains long lines of troops were standing like great serpents. The Turkish soldiers were all singing patriotic songs and shouting war cries.

During the night the Greeks strongly fortified the positions they occupied on top of the Kritiri hill and the battle began again at dawn. There was very heavy fighting from the first. The Greeks endeavored to take by storm a Turkish position on the hill opposite the entrance of the ravine but were repulsed upon each occasion with tremendous loss. The engagement is still proceeding as this dispatch is sent. The Turks have a strong reserve force ready to be brought into action if needed.

Brigade General Djelal Pasha has just been killed, making two brigadiers of Neehat Pasha's division killed and showing the prolonged and desperate fighting of this division, which, so far, has stood the brunt of the fighting. The Turkish cavalry cut the Greek telegraph line during the fighting of yesterday on the mountain. Trynavo at this hour has not been taken.

Constantinople, April 22.—The Turkish government denies that the Greeks have captured the islands of Mitivene and Scio, off the west coast of Asia Minor.

London, April 22.—According to a special dispatch from Athens, massacres of Greek citizens have occurred near Preveza a Turkish town at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Greek troops, it is added, have stormed villages occupied by the Turks.

Miloussa Pass, April 22.—11 a. m.—Very heavy fighting has been in progress since dawn. During yesterday's fighting in the same locality a Turkish general of brigade was killed.

Larissa, April 22.—The Turks have occupied several Greek positions near Nerezos. Very severe fighting occurred westward of this place during the morning.

Athens, April 22.—5:30 p. m.—Prince Constantine, the Greek commander-in-chief, in a dispatch from Larissa announces that he was present at the scene of the military operations against the Turks since early this morning.

The Dardanelles, April 22.—6:35 a. m.—A second Turkish fleet has joined the first fleet in the bay of Nagara.

London, April 22.—A special dispatch

from Athens says that offers of help are reaching the Greek government from all quarters and the military authorities expect to have 40,000 volunteers enrolled under the Greek flag before the beginning of next week. The Epirotes, at Athens, are preparing to leave that city in order to assist the Greeks in capturing Epirus as far as the Berlin treaty line.

The National League of Greece has advanced the passage money for 1,000 Garibaldians who are expected at the Piraeus immediately. The Pan-Hellenic steamer Albanian is on her way to Rimini to embark 3,000 Italians who, the Greek minister at Rome telegraphs, are ready to fight for Greece.

Constantinople, April 22.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has notified the Porte that the French government intends to take under its protection the Greek Catholics in the Turkish empire. As yet it has not been decided which power will protect the orthodox Greeks.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

For the Raleigh Paper Company—Penitentiary Farms Connected by Telephone. Efforts to Oust Bookkeeper Wimblish. Goldsboro Orphanage Building Accepted

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 22.—Judge Adams appoints W. J. Adams, of Carthage, receiver of the Raleigh Paper Company, which operates mills at Falls of Neuse, and which failed some months ago.

J. Wiley Shook wants to be clerk of the federal court here. There is no reason to believe Clerk Riddick will be displaced. The penitentiary board orders connection of all penitentiary farms on the Roanoke by telephone. At a meeting of this board today a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which F. B. Wimblish was elected bookkeeper. It was alleged that he was not a republican and only voted for McKinley, but he had the endorsements of Judge Adams, L. C. Edwards and other representative republicans. The vote to reconsider was a tie—3 to 3. Claude Dockery, chairman, declined to vote. He says A. C. Lehman started the talk against Wimblish's republicanism, but that it was found Lehman wanted the same place and also that he had endorsed Wimblish as a true republican.

All the members of Governor Russell's staff are invited to be present at his reception on the 27th. All will attend.

The main building at the Odd Fellows' orphanage at Goldsboro is accepted.

The Goldsboro Lumber Company makes it a gift of forty-two beds, fourteen bureaus and fourteen washstands, to equip new dormitories.

Work is today actively in progress on the Baptist female university. Reports from the sounds show the largest catch of herring in several years. There is a falling off of the sturgeon catch, which is now an important industry.

Found His Wife to be a Negro. (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 22.—There was a curious and sensational divorce case here today. A white man of Raleigh eight years ago married a young woman in an adjoining county, thinking she was white. He discovered a few weeks ago she was a negro. This fact was fully proved in court today and he was granted a divorce. The woman is good looking, has straight hair and has no appearance of the negro.

Men Seen in the Airship. (Special to The Messenger.)

Kenly, N. C., April 22.—The famous airship was seen here tonight at 7:30 o'clock very near the earth. The sails or webbing were plainly visible and resembled mosquito netting to the naked eye. Also the outlines of two persons were plainly visible among the netting. The airship was traveling very slowly in a southwesterly direction. It was seen by the mayor of the town, the chief of police, a prominent physician, the railroad agent and others.

DEATH OF HON. W. S. HOLMAN.

He Passed Away Yesterday After Ten Days' Illness—For Nearly Thirty Years a Member of Congress.

Washington, April 22.—Representative W. S. Holman, of Indiana, died this afternoon at 2:05 o'clock. The members of his family have been with him all day, for they realized that the end was not far off.

Mr. Holman had been seriously ill for about ten days. Early in the month he had a fall, as a result of an attack of vertigo, and since that time he has steadily grown worse. More than two weeks ago he complained of feeling badly and expressed the intention of going off for a rest and change. He was never able to get away and soon after that he took to his bed. At one time there was a considerable improvement in his condition and his family hoped that he might recover. A few days ago he took a turn for the worse and since yesterday he had been unconscious and under the influence of opiates. He passed away without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Holman was just entering upon the thirty-first year of his connection with the house. While in congress he earnestly opposed the subsidy system from the public resources, either in bonds, lands or money to promote private enterprises. He has opposed all forms of class legislation. He was an earnest advocate of the homestead policy. He has generally been a member of the committees on war claims, commerce and appropriations. At the last session of the Forty-fourth congress he was chairman of the committee on appropriations and also chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the Forty-eighth congress to inquire into Indian affairs. In the Fifty-second congress he was chairman of the committee on appropriations and in the Fifty-third congress was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs.

Collapse of an Atlanta Building.

Atlanta, Ga., April 22.—One-third of the building occupied principally by the Empire printing and paper box factory at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, collapsed at 7 o'clock tonight. A part fell on a Chinese laundry and one Chinaman was hurt. The building had been condemned.

SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

A Turbulent Debate Over Disorganized Committees of the Senate—Senator Morgan Pays His Respects to Speaker Reed, The Nelson Substitute Bankruptcy Bill Passed by Overwhelming Majority—The Death of Congressman Holman Announced.

SENATE.

Washington, April 22.—The session of the senate today was one of the most eventful since congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This soon was merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the senate, during which Senator Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as the "Great White Fillibuster." Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, offered a resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. The senator declared that the present contest was one between Christianity and paganism.

At the request of Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the resolution was referred. Senator Davis promising speedy action. The debate on the senate committees aroused Senator Morgan to a speech of unusual severity. He spoke of "dictatorships" of the subordination of public business to politics. He characterized the condition of inaction in the house of representatives as "the most gigantic and unheard-of filibuster" ever attempted. In conclusion he said that the speaker of the house, who had been known as the "Great White Czar" should be hereafter known as the "Great White Fillibuster."

Another stirring chapter to the same subject was added by Senator Allen who proposed a complete cessation of senate business except to consider appropriation bills until the committees were filled. The resolution led to another heated debate, in which Senators Chandler, Gear and Allen participated. The resolution finally went over. The bankruptcy bill as passed is the

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Ex-Secretary Herbert's Prediction as to Their Coming into Universal Favor—New Industries for the South—A \$600,000 Copper Mining Company for North Carolina.

Baltimore, April 22.—The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, publishes this week an interview with ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, in which he takes the ground that as soon as the conservatism of the southern people and the inherent soundness of their principles shall be made sufficiently widely known, it will become the custom in financial circles to favor southern securities. He bases his idea of the conservatism of the south upon the fact that a population of unmixed Anglo-Saxonism has been trained under common law institutions to regard precedent and to venerate law and order and justice. He admits that there has been in the south a touch of the anti-incorporation craze, but from his standpoint, which is exceptionally good for obtaining a broad view of existing conditions, he sees a passing of the evil and he predicts that it can never live long enough or become sufficiently vigorous to do any real damage in a southern atmosphere. The age of machinery and large enterprises, he is convinced, is leading southerners to appreciate the advantages of associating labor and capital in corporate enterprises for the utilization of inventions and that the day is not far distant when the politician of the south who indulges in wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of corporations will be put down as an enemy to the best interests of his country. He said:

"It would be worth many millions of dollars for the south's future development if our people should right now take the lead in manifesting a spirit of fairness toward the railroads, as they have abundant encouragement for doing, by reason of the fact that most of our railroads are managed on such liberal plans as to deserve popular cooperation, having as a rule voluntarily adopted policies of respect for the public's rights and calculated to promote the public welfare."

The industrial announcements for the week noted by The Manufacturers' Record included quite a large number of important manufacturing enterprises. The most noticeable being the following: A \$500,000 powder mill at Birmingham; a \$300,000 improvement company at Elba, Ala.; plans and specifications now ready for the proposed 32,000 spindle and 1,000 loom cotton

RECIPROCITY IN OFFICES

BETWEEN EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PENITENTIARY.

Preparations for Observing Total Eclipse of the Sun in 1900—Blockade Whiskey Shipped as "Meat"—Minority Populists in Doubt as to Their Position—A Wake County Lethal Chamber to Grief—Goldboro Subscribers to the Snow Hill Railroad—What the Agricultural Department has Done.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.

Raleigh, N. C., April 22.

The board of directors of the Southern Christian publishing house met here today. The publishing house will probably be located in this city. The weather bureau has already begun its preparations for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun May 28, 1900. The line of totality will extend from New Orleans to Norfolk, passing through Wadesboro and Raleigh, and the duration of totality will be a minute and a half. The government will ascertain the best points for observation and at these will establish temporary observatories.

The weather today was quite warm. The weather observer here says there will now be quite a warm wave.

That yesterday's frost and freeze have done great damage, all admit. A week will be required to determine its extent. Cotton was killed in some sections.

The Field and Shore Association was granted a charter by the state today. It is composed of F. S. Giles, James Hamilton and Charles K. Giles. This association desires to lease or purchase over 200,000 acres of land and water in the eastern part of the state, for sporting purposes.

A charter was also granted the Wilson Educational Association, composed of P. A. Woodard and others. The illicit whiskey dealers are now shipping whiskey in boxes marked "meat." Revenue officers have captured some.

The Southern railway has decided to make Salisbury one of its terminal points.

The minority populists seem to be very uncertain just where they stand. Senator McCaskey is one of the lucky ones. He left today for one of the state farms, of which he is elected assistant supervisor, with the understanding that after September 1st he will be in entire charge of it.

Thomas Russell, a brother of the governor, is the new warden of the penitentiary, and W. H. Moore is deputy warden. It is significant that these were not elected by the board but were appointed by Superintendent Smith and confirmed by the board.

Secretary of state Thompson is elected superintendent of the Sunday school of Central M. E. church here.

A farmer named Abraham Hester, who sued Thomas Robertson, a young farmer, for seduction of his daughter, who was under 21 years of age, gets \$1,500 damages, and the costs and lawyers' fees are \$1,000 more. Besides this Robertson is to be tried in the criminal court on the charge of trying to bribe men to swear the poor girl's character was bad.

An act of the late legislature gave the Marion and Asheville turnpike the use of fifty convicts, but the penitentiary authorities are trying to avoid furnishing them.

Goldsboro subscribes \$15,000 to secure the extension of the railway from Snow Hill to that point.

John B. Kenney is appointed a delegate to the southern insurance convention at Southern Pines. Some of the Baltimore papers are visiting this convention, saying it is sectional and that two kinds of letters are written by those who are promoting it.

The April Bulletin of the agricultural department will be out in a day or two. It contains an interesting synopsis of the work of the department during the twenty years (1877-97) it was in democratic hands. Among its special lines of effort were the fish hatcheries (the good effects of which are yet felt), surveys of deposits of pyrites, for making sulphuric acid; exploration of the phosphate beds; the promotion of searches for coal; exhibitions at Vienna, Atlanta, Boston, New Orleans and Chicago; surveys of the oyster beds; aid in the development of the sand hill region; the creation of the finest state museum in the country; the issue of valuable hand books; improvement of soils; better crop methods, etc. It is a fine record.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Stillkill, Kansas, writes: "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle brings \$1.00, or money refunded.

Health.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle brings \$1.00, or money refunded.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Spaniards Trying to Recapture the Seaport Banes—A Cruiser Attacked by Insurgents—Troops Delayed by High Water.

Havana, April 22, via Key West, Fla., April 22.—The insurgents continue holding Banes on the northeastern coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish columns of troops have not been able to advance on the place, partly on account of the flooded condition of the country and also because they have not received the reinforcements asked for. The latter, owing to the floods, cannot cross a river which separates them from the troops operating against Banes.

A squadron of ten Spanish warships commanded by the naval chief of staff, Senior Marengo, has been at Gibara for four days past, preparing to remove the torpedoes which the insurgents have placed at the entrance of Banes bay. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, has succeeded in taking a conveyance of ammunition and an expedition to the Sierra Maestra hills.

Maximo Gomez is reported to have moved in the direction of La Reforma and to have destroyed the town of Jibonora in the Sancti Spiritus district, province of Santa Clara.

Perico Diaz, with a small force of insurgents, is said to be hovering about the coast between Jayabacoa and San Juan, awaiting the arrival of an expedition.

Quintin Bandera and Carrillo were last reported in the vicinity of Calabazas, province of Santa Clara, trying to move westward.

Mayia Rodriguez is said to be moving his insurgent force in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos.

The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, while relieving a Spanish force at Manzanillo, near Baracoa, was attacked by a large number of insurgents and was only able to effect a landing by opening fire with her guns upon the insurgents. Thus protected, the boats of the cruiser were able to relieve the garrison.

A decree has been issued renewing the mortgages on all real estates for one year and providing that in the case of city property only the interest on mortgages can be called for.

In view of the scarcity of cattle the government is asked to allow the free importation of cattle from the United States and elsewhere.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

The King of Italy While Riding in His Coach to the Races—The Assassin, Who Uses a Dagger, Is Arrested.

Rome, April 22.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon while King Humbert was on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, attempted to stab his majesty with a dagger. His assailant, who was waiting outside St. John's gate, rushed up to the carriage in which his majesty was seated and attempted to stab him. The king avoided the dagger by rising from his seat. Acciarito, seeing he had failed in his attempt to assassinate the king, threw away his dagger. He was immediately arrested by two carabinieri, while his majesty calmly ordered his coachman to drive.

The news spread with great rapidity and when the king reached the royal stand at the race course, it was soon surrounded by a cheering multitude. The members of the diplomatic corps present at the races and a number of other distinguished people sent their congratulations to the king on his escape. King Humbert treated the matter lightly and remarked: "It is only one of the little incidents of my trade." The king remained at the race course with his nephew, the duke of Aosta, until the royal derby was run. Acciarito is 24 years of age and a native of Ardenza, a village of the province of Udine, three miles south of Genoa.

His majesty returned to the Quirinal, followed by hundreds of carriages and thousands of people, who gathered about the palace and gave him an imposing and frantic ovation. They called for the royal hymn and the band of the guard on duty at the palace played it repeatedly. King Humbert and Queen Margheret were greatly moved by the popular demonstration and twice appeared on a balcony of the palace and bowed their acknowledgments of the frantic cheering of the populace.

A Negro Lynched.

Alexandria, Va., April 22.—Joseph McCoy, colored, was taken from the jail in this city at 1:15 o'clock a. m., by a mob of 500 men and hanged to a lamp post. He was accused of outraging the daughter of his employer, Tobey Lacey, a laboring man. McCoy was lodged in jail about 6 o'clock this evening and subsequently made a confession to the police officers. As soon as the news of the arrest and confession became known a mob surrounded the jail. With a piece of softening they knocked at the door of the prison. Lieutenant Smith and a squad of officers met them at the door and fired their revolvers in the air for the purpose of scattering the would-be lynchers. This proved effective and the mob retired but the police succeeded in arresting three men. The station house was entered badly, nearly every pane of glass being broken. At this point the officers fearing further trouble had the fire bells rung for the purpose of calling out the militia to quell any further difficulty. At 12 o'clock there were 500 men in front of the station house and by 1 o'clock this number had increased to 500. Shortly after this time another attempt was made to enter the station house. Sixteen men armed with a heavy piece of timber and an axe battered down the front door. As soon as they reached the inside the mob encountered the police who for a time drove the crowd back. It soon rallied, however, and entered the building. McCoy was finally located and dragged out. A rope was put around his neck and he was hung to a nearby lamp post without being given an opportunity to say anything. The three men arrested were subsequently released.

Telegraphic Sparks.

It is reported that several people have been killed in a cyclone at Newton, Kas.

In New York, Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst society, has been appointed a police commissioner to succeed Mr. Roosevelt.

The president sends to the senate a message in reference to a senate resolution, giving information concerning the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley law. It contains only the report sent by President Harrison in 1892.

At Tampa, Fla., he was made an assassin of the President of the United States, J. D. B. He was shot at by the would-be assassin, but the bullet missed its mark. The president's assailant was arrested.